

THE DIAL

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A YEAR OF CONTINENTAL LITERATURE.

II.

Greece is a country from which we do not expect much literary work of cosmopolitan interest, and the report by Professor Lambros mentions hardly a name that is familiar to our public. One exception to this statement may be made for Mr. D. Bikelas, who has formed a Society for Useful Books, "with the aim of publishing a volume for the people every month. Well printed and bound, and very cheap, these books have been published in great numbers, and ought to encourage the taste for reading." Among works of scholarship, we may mention "Greek Proverbs," by Professor N. Politis; the concluding volume of a "History of Athens under the Turkish Dominion," by Mr. D. Kamburoglus; a "History of Crete from the Earliest Times to the Present," by Mr. B. Psilakis; and "Political Studies," by Mr. Leon Melas, in which latter work "the Bulgarian question and the privileges of the Greek Church in Turkey are considered."

"In the department of *belles-lettres* 'The Healing Plant of Love,' by Mr. G. Drossinis, a really fine novel; the tender collection of verses 'Alabastra,' by Mr. Johannes Polemis; and the substantial poems of Mr. S. Martzokis, seem most worthy of mention. 'The Death of the Palikares' is a weighty poem by Mr. Konstantin Palamas."

Heer Steyn Streuvels has already been mentioned in these summaries by Professor Fredericq, and Mr. C. K. Elout, writing from Holland, discusses him at much length as the one important new writer of the year.

"He is the true peasant's poet, representing not the old Arcadian, unreal school, nor the modern, gloomy pessimism of which M. Zola's 'La Terre' is a grand expression, but a sound, warm-hearted, though cool-brained poetical conception of reality. He has neither enthusiasm nor disdain for the peasant; he looks upon him as a thing of nature, which deserves our attention as much as a tree or a cloud or a meadow, and even more than these because there is a human soul in the case. . . . Besides, this simple young Flemish baker has a language of his own. He knows Dutch very well, apparently, but he adds to it with archaisms and peasant expressions. His language is not Flemish, however, but most decidedly Dutch — as sound and sure a Dutch as Vondel ever wrote, only with the great advantage of linguistic riches from neighbouring stores."

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Three rather important works of fiction deal with life in the Dutch Indies. Heer Couperus, in his "Stille Kracht" (Silent Power),

"Tries to present an impression of the sullen, passive resistance that colonial officials often meet with from the coloured population, and the mysterious powers this population employs, such as the inexplicable throwing of stones by invisible hands, to show that silent resistance. In the opinion of many Indian readers Couperus has failed to give a strong impression of these manifestations; but his book has caused a certain sensation, as it treated a question which happened to be the topic of the day—the influence of Indian climate, Indian surroundings, and Indian life on Europeans. Couperus seems to be one of those who consider life in the tropics a degrading influence on Europeans, a vulgarization of the higher European character."

Heer B. Veth's "Life in India" is described as "a perpetual depreciation of everything and everybody in India, an uninterrupted series of sneers and harsh language." Heer H. Borel's "Recht der Liefde" (The Laws of Love) is the "story of a young European woman in India, whose life at first slowly trickles away in the hot climate of a town on the Indian coast, but then gets a new impulse in the fresh air and the grandeur of the mountains." A few more novels are "Langs Lijnen van Geleidelijkheid" (Along Lines of Graduality), by Heer Couperus; "Vlindertje" (Butterfly), by Heer Borel; "Getrouwd" (Married), by Heer van Hulzen; and "Vreugden van Holland" (The Joys of Holland), by Heer Haspels. The last named writer

"Is the literary leader of a new monthly which started a couple of months ago. 'Onze Eeuw' (Our Century) represents a reaction against the progressive views which our leading periodical, 'De Gids,' has taken of late as regards social life and literature. There are a good many professors on the editorial committee, and the first articles were rather heavy, even to our Dutch taste."

On the stage, the successful productions of the year have been "Op Hoop van Zegen" (Hoping for Luck), by Heer Heyermans, and "Vier Ton," by Heer De Koo.

Writing from Hungary, Mr. Leopold Katscher reminds us that the author of "St. Peter's

Umbrella" is "the very best of contemporary Hungarian novelists." This year he has published "A Strange Marriage," his longest novel. "An historical background displays the adventures and divorce of a couple forcibly married against their wish by a clergyman who had seduced the wife." Other works of fiction include "Budapest," by Mr. Tamas Kobor (the beginning of a projected series after the Rougon-Macquart pattern); "The Struggle of the Huns," by Mr. Gynla Werner; "A False Legend," by Mr. Akos Pinter; "Swamp," by Mr. Istvan Barsony; "That Ass Domokos," by Mr. Dezsö Malonyay; "Egers Stars," by Mr. Geza Gardonyi; and many collections of short stories, the best of which are Mr. Jokai's "Tombstone Album" and Mr. Herczeg's "Arianna." The last-named writer, with his "Ocksay the Brigadier," a historical drama, "has scored by far the greatest stage success of the year—indeed, in the whole history of the Hungarian stage." Speaking of stage matters, it is curious to note that Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida," which our own stage-directors never consider seriously, has had thirty performances during three months at the Hungarian National Theatre. "In poetry there is only one volume worth mentioning—Mr. Emil Makai's 'Poet's Fate,' a collection of fine verse combining mastery in rhyming with beauty of thought." A goodly number of works in literary and historical criticism are mentioned, the most important being the "Romance of My Life," by Mr. Jokai; "Yesterday, To-day, and To-morrow" (essays on contemporary writers), by Professor Bela Lazar; "Diderot Studies," by Professor Alexander; "A Hundred Years of the History of Hungarian Art," by Mr. Tamas Szana; "The Hungarian Nation Past and Present," by Mr. Elek Benedek; "The History of Hungarian Costumes," by Mr. Geza Nagy; "An International World's Academy," by Mr. Florencz Kemeny; and "Education in Great Britain," by Mr. Geza Somogyi.

Dr. Guido Biagi opens his report of Italian literature in a somewhat depressed strain. The past twelvemonth, he tells us,

"Presents a meagre balance-sheet, without any important literary gain. The reason for this state of affairs, which has been more or less persistent of recent years, may be political as well as social. A certain dissatisfaction permeates the air, and casts over everything a subtle prepossession which cannot be explained, but which unquestionably lays hold upon writers and turns them aside from imaginative speculation. They are not even conscious of the features of the new forms of art

that are being elaborated by the new century. While afraid of seeming old, antiquated men of the last age, they do not see clearly even the outlines of the writing of the future. The social and political anxieties of the past fatal year, added to artistic uncertainties, have certainly cramped both the creative development and the native enthusiasm of authors."

An interesting statement is that "in Italy everything is done by means of a movement." The movement at present is in the direction of dialect poetry, recited in public by the poets. The idea was started by Sig. Cesare Pascarella, "a most original Roman poet, a born interpreter of the soul of the Roman *plebs*."

"It is a pity that his 'Serenata' and 'The Discovery of America' cannot be translated into English; but this is out of the question, since the Roman dialect that gives savour to the whole would be lost in the process. And yet something would remain—the originality of the fundamental idea. 'The Discovery of America' is narrated at a wayside inn by one man of the people to another—told, that is to say, in the fashion in which a modern Roman labourer would recount it, with a series of entertaining anachronisms. . . . These sonnets of C. Pascarella constitute the most brilliant literary success of the year. Since every one understands the Roman dialect more or less, the theatres were crammed with applauding auditors to hear him recite. This year in Florence the local Società di Lettere had the happy thought of introducing not only Pascarella, but also the best among the other Italian dialect poets. Their example was imitated by other Italian cities, with the result that this year our dialect poetry has been honoured and noticed as it never was before."

Another phase of this movement is presented by the Italian Popular University which brings lectures upon various subjects within easy reach of the masses, who prove eager to avail themselves of the opportunities for culture. Turning to books proper, the writer calls our attention to the "History of Italian Literature" (an illustrated work), by Sig. B. Weise and Sig. E. Percops; Professor Orazio Bacci's centenary edition of Cellini's immortal "Vita"; Mrs. Jessie White Mario's selection from the writings of Mazzini, and the unpublished correspondence of the great patriot, about to appear under the editorship of Sig. Ernesto Nathan. There have been numerous Dante monographs, a work on "Guiliano l'Apostata," by Sig. Gaetano Negri; "La Storia dell' Arte Italiana," by Sig. Adolfo Venturi (to be completed in six volumes); "La Democrazia nella Religione nelle Scienze," by Sig. Angelo Mosso; and "La Decadenza delle Nazioni: Latine," by Sig. G. Sergi.

"Poetry can boast of two strong and original creations, 'La Canzone di Garibaldi,' by Sig. Gabriele d'Annunzio, and 'Nerone,' by Sig. Arrigo Boito, both issued by

Treves, of Milan, the publisher who seems to have the monopoly of Italy's best poetic and imaginative productions. To speak adequately of these two works would carry me beyond the limits assigned to my review. I will therefore only say that the 'Canzone di Garibaldi' and the 'Nerone' are the two most important works issued this year, and that the number of copies printed has been as large as the authors expected. Both are virile and original productions that have given rise to long and impassioned discussions."

Works of fiction include "Piccole Mondo Moderno," by Sig. Fogazzaro; "Suor Giovanna della Croce," by Signora Matilde Serao; "Sul Meriggio," by an English gentleman who styles himself "Gian della Quercia"; "Liliano Vanni," by Sig. Diego Angeli; "La Signorina," by Sig. G. Rovetta; and "Le Tre Capitali," by Signora Dora Melegari. Coming to dramatic literature, we are told that

"The success achieved by Sig. Gabriele d'Annunzio with his 'Città Morta' was not by any means universal, and that of a few other plays was not sufficient to prove that there is any real vitality in our theatrical productions. Signora Eleonora Duse, who staged the 'Città Morta,' has been selected by Sig. Luigi Rasi, as a subject for a critical and biographical study. In this book are to be found many curious and unpublished details concerning the great artist, who is indeed a self-made woman."

A final word may be given to translations, which include things as incongruous as "Ben Hur," "The Prince and the Pauper," "The Invisible Man," and the "Jungle Books," from the English, contrasted with new translations of the "Æneid," the Homeric Hymns, the "Plutus" of Aristophanes, and the whole of "Faust," translated in the original metres by Sig. Giuseppe Biagi.

Herr Björnson's "Laboremus" is the book of the year in Norway. This play, which may be read in English in a recent number of the "Fortnightly Review," is something of a disappointment. A portion of Herr Brinchmann's description may be quoted.

"The play describes the emancipation of a young, enthusiastic artist from the wiles of a beautiful enchantress, whose criminal selfishness towards all those who stand in her way is finally revealed. Lydia herself is also an artist (a pianist), who longs to win a secure position in society. She gains her ambition by marriage with a rich man, whose sick wife she kills by means of her music instead of curing the suffering woman, as she was supposed to do. The husband has his suspicions; on the very night of the wedding the murdered wife's ghost appears to him, and Lydia compensates herself in the arms of a young composer for the happiness she can no longer find with her own husband. Her new lover idealizes her as an Undine in an opera he is composing, and she helps him with it; but he presently finds that somehow he has lost all interest in his art, so they resolve to travel far away together—no doubt the

tranquil rapture of their new existence in another environment will give a fresh impetus to the uncompleted opera. Then it is that the young composer's uncle, a rough, honest old physician, sends after him, as a sort of *deus ex machina*, a young girl, the injured husband's daughter by his first marriage, who tells the composer of her mother's fate, thereby throwing a new light on the character of the Undine. It now becomes clear that the Undine stands outside the laws which culture has only just achieved after an upward struggle of a thousand years; it becomes clear that she cannot emerge from her native element even by the power of love. Then it is that the scales fall from her lover's eyes, and Lydia is dismissed, departing with a heartrending shriek."

Dr. Ibsen has produced nothing during the year, owing to his serious illness; but we are given the happy news that "he is nearly himself again." Herr Lie's "Wulffie og Comp," staged during the year, made no impression. The chief dramatic successes have been Herr Egge's "Jakob og Kristofer," Herr V. Krag's "Baldevin's Bryllup," and Herr Bull's historical and patriotic "Tordenskjold." A long list of novels is given, none of great importance. Among them are, "Moder Lea," by Herr Johan Bojer; "Mod Kvæld," by Herr Trygve Andersen; "Isaac Seehusen," by Herr V. Krag; "Norna," by Herr Schmitler; and "En Priests Dagbog," by the lately deceased Sigbjørn Obstfelder. One noteworthy volume of verse is "Det Dyre Brød," by Herr Nils Collett Vogt, a cycle of poems whose "stately rhythms roll thundering along like a high, boisterous sea in the sunshine."

"The procession of Polish literature of the year," writes Dr. Adam Belcikowski,

"Has passed by under the flag of Sienkiewicz. His jubilee has been celebrated in his fatherland, and simultaneously his name has been re-echoed over almost the whole of the civilized world louder than that of any Polish author before him. Sienkiewicz's jubilee can be compared only with that of Kraszewski some twenty years ago; and it is characteristic of the present conditions of literature that the authors to whom such universal — one might almost say colossal — admiration has been paid are both writers of romance."

Herr Sienkiewicz's romance, "The Knights of the Cross," is justly characterized as inferior to the great trilogy. This writer has also made a stage-experiment with the comedy "Mr. Zagloba as Match-maker," but has added little to his laurels by this piece. "Italia" is a cycle of poems by Miss Konopnicka, described as "our best poet since the death of Adam Asnyk." Of the theatre we read that "The Wedding," a fantastic drama by Mr. Wyspianski, has made the greatest sensation. The piece was widely advertised by its numerous allusions to persons well known in the literary world, and with a large section of

the public its patriotic tendency secured it a hearty welcome. Among the ranks of our moderns Mr. S. Przybyszewski beyond question possesses the most dramatic talent; his latest play 'The Golden Fleece' gives ample proof of this, but owing to its unbounded pessimism and gloomy atmosphere it finds few ready hearers. The older-established and noted hands among our dramatists have not recently produced anything of special consequence."

Contrary to the original announcement, an article on Russian literature, by Mr. Valerii Briusov, has appeared in a later issue of the "Athenæum," and may now be summarized. The death of the poet Soloviov is the heaviest loss of the year in Russia, and our chronicle opens with mention of this fact, and with some account of the poet's characteristics. Soloviov was both poet and philosopher.

"In his philosophical works he wished to justify the greatest revelation of Christianity, the doctrine of the resurrection from the dead. His poetry also reveals his philosophical ideas; they do not, however, coarsely obtrude themselves in his verses, but light up his creations from within."

The poetry of the year includes much noteworthy work, such as "Houses on Fire," by Mr. C. Balmont; "New Songs," by Mr. N. Minski; "Illusions," by Mr. C. Fofanov, and a volume by Mr. Golenistchev-Kutuzov, who "remains faithful to the tradition of Pushkin," and who is called "the poet of Buddhist creations." In fiction, the name of Mr. Maxim Gorki is just now obtaining vogue in England and America, which gives special interest to the following account of "Trio," his latest production:

"He draws in it the fate of three boys who have grown up in an alley in the midst of poor people, murderers, thieves, and prostitutes. One of the boys, Ilya, is always seeking for truth: he possesses capacity, and endeavors to fight his way to a pure life — to live in such a way that no one can look down upon him. The second, Pavel, is a meditative and poetic soul. When he grows up he loves a girl named Viera with all the blindness of passion; he marries her, and she, wishing to help him, robs a tradesman, and is sent to prison. The third, Yakov, is an unconscious philosopher; even when a boy he surprises his companions by his questions, wishing to ascertain whence everything comes. In the tale are all forms of sin and crime, but one poor woman inquires, 'Who will remember God, if it is not the sinners?' The style is unequal. Some portions of the story are artistically perfect, others insipid. It is unfinished."

Mr. D. Merezhkovski has published "The Gods Who Have Arisen," being the second part of his trilogy of novels, and dealing with "the renewal of paganism at the epoch of the Renaissance." The first part took us back to the age of Julian the Apostate, and the third part will have Peter the Great for its central

figure. The secular conflict of ideas between Hebraism and Hellenism is the general theme of this colossally-planned work. The most important drama of the year is "The Three Sisters," by Mr. Anton Chekhov. "In his usual masterly way he represents in it all the terror, all the helplessness, of Russian town life. Works of erudition and important enterprises in translation are described at considerable length, but we must pass them by without further mention, concluding with this paragraph of both literary and political interest.

"Literary society during the past year has been agitated also by events which have no immediate relation to literature, but concern prominent writers. The excommunication of Count Lyof Tolstoy has aroused in many a sympathy with the veteran, who has been persecuted for his ideas. Mr. Maxim Gorki has been imprisoned for his sympathy with the outbreaks of the students. The same fate has befallen the publishers of one of the best magazines, 'Life,' the publication itself has been suppressed by order of the Ministers, against which there is no appeal. A number of other writers have been banished from the two capitals, among them Mr. C. Balmont, the accusation against him being that at a literary evening he quoted some verses which had not been previously submitted to the censor."

We fancy there is some connection between this banishment and the fact that Mr. Balmont has not written, as in former years, the review of Russian literature with which we are now concerned.

Last of all, we come to the Spanish review of Don Rafael Altamira. As ever, the Spanish intellect runs largely to historical investigation, and the critical editing of the great writers. With all this we have no space to deal, nor with the department of periodical literature, which exhibits much vitality.

"Yet if this literary vitality is a good sign, we are discouraged by the disappearance within a brief interval of Spain's most distinguished writers, whose recent deaths form a national misfortune: Rialto, whose merits are well known to the readers of the 'Athenæum' and the whole English public; Balaguer, the historian of Catalonia and founder of the beautiful Museo-Biblioteca of Villanueva and Geltrú; the Marquis of Valmar, one of our soundest and most eloquent savants; Campoamor, the most thoughtful poet that Spain produced in the nineteenth century; and, lastly, just as I am writing this article, Leopoldo Alas, one of the most original and cultivated of our modern authors — novelist, critic, and philosopher — whose powerful imagination has made a deep impression on the generations that have succeeded the Restoration."

Coming to *belles lettres*, we read that the name of Señor Galdos has been the most conspicuous of the year, and one of his productions has made a great stir. It is

"His play 'Electra,' which the Liberal party, and especially the anti-clericals, have taken up as a flag under

which to fight the religious reaction which really exists among us and defends itself by forbidding Catholics to enter any theatre where the work is represented."

Señor Galdos has also published a fourth series of his "Episodios Nacionales."

"In the realm of fiction there is one event of the first importance to chronicle, the reprinting of 'La Regenta,' by the late Leopoldo Alas, which for many has proved a work hitherto unpublished. 'La Regenta' has been rightly described by all the critics as one of the best Spanish novels of the nineteenth century, and some say that if it were relieved of a few incidents it would be the best."

Señor Echegaray has produced a play, "El Loco Dios," which "will not figure in the list of his masterpieces," and Señor Nuñez de Arce "Has issued a patriotic poem, 'Sursum corda,' in which he displays the qualities already well known of his lyrical poetry, at once sturdy and harmonious."

COMMUNICATIONS.

HAS COLLEGE ENGLISH IMPROVED?

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Is the standard of English composition at American colleges as high now as it was twenty years ago? Can the college man of to-day write as respectable English as the college man of yesterday wrote? With a view to obtaining a satisfactory answer to these questions, a request for a reply to them was sent to the principal American colleges. Replies were received from most of the institutions, including Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Cornell, Wesleyan, Union, University of Wisconsin, Western Reserve, Middlebury, Brown, Williams, University of Michigan, Amherst, Bowdoin, Trinity, Oberlin, Dartmouth, University of Nebraska, Hamilton, Rutgers, Stanford, etc.

Of the replies received, over eighty per cent. said that college English had improved; twelve per cent., that there had been little if any improvement; while less than eight per cent. asserted that the standard of composition was lower than that of twenty years ago. Most of the last-mentioned class found a cause for this deterioration in the increased prominence given to scientific over literary training.

In one of the replies stating that the standard was no higher, a somewhat novel view was taken of what is meant by "the college man." The writer said:

"I suspect that 'the college man' writes no better English than he did. 'The college man' is an abstraction, an average of the men attending our American universities. He is therefore composite in his nature, being so many parts student of the liberal arts, so many of law, of medicine, of agriculture, of forestry, of civil and mechanical engineering. No doubt the engineering portion of 'the college man' is growing proportionately to the literary portion. Moreover, a larger percentage of American youth is in college nowadays, which tends to increase the portion coming from homes in which the reading habit and literary tastes have not become hereditary. It may well be, therefore, that the proportion of college men who write correct English has been diminishing during these two decades which have seen

so great an increase in the enrollment. Nevertheless, I am much mistaken if the actual number of students possessed of literary tastes and able to write correctly is not as large as, indeed, larger than, ever before."

A note of warning is possibly sounded in this reply from a prominent college professor:

"If the college student of to-day writes poorer English than in former years, a thing of which I am not quite sure, I should regard the fact as a part of a movement all along the line. It seems to me the spirit of and hunger for scholarship is not so great as formerly: scholarship, and with it literary taste and ability, is at a discount, and society and athletics are on top."

Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, is of course uncommonly well qualified to speak on such a subject. To a letter requesting his opinion, he replied:

"In my opinion, the college man of to-day writes much better English than did the college man of twenty or twenty-five years ago, or than the college man of my time, which was forty-three years ago. There is less bombast in the college writing of to-day, and less sophomoric attempt at fine writing; and the attempt to adorn one's pages with quotations from classic authors has almost entirely disappeared, whereas in the time of Edward Everett it was considered to be the proper thing. There is a much richer style used now, because there is reflected in the style of the man a much broader view of the world and a wider gleaming from literary sources."

If one will take the trouble to examine the back numbers of the college magazines and compare them with current issues, he will find that in the latter the thought is not only more vigorous but also better expressed. Considerable weight should be attached to this evidence, for here, perhaps, may be found the best expression of college literary life. The comparison is the more accurate, too, because actual specimens of the work are before the investigator, thus removing the tendency to overestimate the past while underestimating the present.

The answer to the question, "Is the standard of college English as high now as it was in the past?" does not concern itself as to what this standard is — whether it be high or low. If it be true, as some assert, that men in the senior classes of our best colleges cannot write a letter describing a foot-ball game without making blunders that would disgrace a boy of ten years, what sort of a letter did the senior who belonged to the class of 1875 write? Was it a worse or a better one? Whether the present standard is as high as it should be, is quite another question. In the opinion, however, of those in a position to speak with authority, the college student to-day writes better English than did the average student of twenty or thirty years ago.

JAMES MELVIN LEE.

Oneonta, N. Y., August 9, 1901.

ORIGIN OF "INDIAN SUMMER."

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Any information that your readers can furnish in regard to the history or the origin of the term *Indian Summer*, especially previous to the year 1800, will be gratefully acknowledged if sent either to Professor Cleveland Abbe, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to the undersigned.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, Mass., August 10, 1901.

The New Books.

THE GREEK THINKERS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT.*

Zeller's *Philosophie der Griechen*, already cited by Grote and the scholars of the last generation as the chief authority in its field, and growing from edition to edition till it now fills six stately tomes, is a noble monument of German scholarship. But however indispensable to the professional student, it is not a book that can be read. The want of such a work is now being supplied by the Austrian Professor Gomperz in his *Griechische Denker*. Professor Gomperz, in addition to a scholarship long since proved and tested in special researches, possesses many eminent qualifications for his task. To begin with, he is not a Hegelian, but studies the history of philosophy from the only point of view possible in the twentieth century—that of entire sympathy with and frank acceptance of the fundamental postulates of modern science. Secondly, he is well read in French and English literature, and is in particular a student and admirer of John Stuart Mill; and Mill, as would be admitted by those who think that they themselves have outgrown him, is most salutary reading for a German savant. Lastly, his style, though to English and French taste a little flowery perhaps, is vigorous, picturesque, and thoroughly readable. His second volume, dealing chiefly with Socrates and Plato, is now being published in Germany. The first volume, which treats of the Pre-Socratics, lies before us in the English translation of Mr. Laurie Magnus, revised and warranted by the author.

The Pre-Socratic philosophers are one of the most fascinating and tantalizing of themes. Plato, as Emerson says, makes great havoc of our originalities. But already in Plato's time, as Pater reminds us, "the very air was sickly with cast-off speculative atoms." We can only discern faintly the outlines of the systems from which these atoms fell, and fancy that we detect, in isolated, pregnant, and picturesque sayings, the germs of all the philosophies and sciences of Western Europe. But the impossible task of reconstructing the systems and determining the logical sequence of their thought and the detail of their content still tempts some in each new generation of schol-

*GREEK THINKERS. A History of Ancient Philosophy. By Theodor Gomperz. Volume I. Translated by Laurie Magnus. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

ars. Common as the tale has become by repetition, the story of these early Greek thinkers still thrills with fresh surprise everyone who is brought to a vivid and first-hand realization of its significance. How could they, amid all their first groping, ignorance, and helplessness, without libraries, laboratories, systematic records, or instruments of precision, — how could they, amid all their necessarily childish guesses, divine so much? "Verily," says Professor Gomperz, "the pen of the historian might hesitate where to begin or end if he endeavored to write an adequate account of the inexhaustible range of fundamental truth contained in the exaggerated statements of Heraclitus." "Any history of philosophy," says Emerson, "fortifies my faith by showing me that what I had supposed were the rare and late fruit of a cumulative culture, and only now possible to some recent Kant or Fichte, were the prompt improvisations of the earliest inquirers, — of Parmenides, Heraclitus, and Xenophanes."

When the old Ionian thinkers — Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Heraclitus — resolutely shut out from their minds the shapes, grotesque and obscene, fantastic and beautifully wild, that had held in thrall the imagination of early man, and set themselves to inquire "concerning nature," about the causes of each thing and the first principles of all things, then was the true re-birth and renewal of the human spirit — a renaissance such as the world has never seen in all the centuries since. Then the old songs of gods and heroes and demigods lost their spell, and the true hymn of man was chanted for the first time:

"His face is set to the east, his feet on the past and its dead;
The sun re-arisen is his priest, and the heat thereof hallows
his head.

His eyes take part in the morning; his spirit outsoending
the sea

Asks no more witness or warning from temple or tripod
or tree.

Past the wall unsurmounted that bars out our vision with
iron and fire

He hath sent forth his soul for the stars to comply with and
suns to conspire."

Not at once was all this to be. There were to be many eddies and back currents in the stream of progress, long centuries when humanity wandered in the wilderness or went astray after false gods; but the first authors of a rational conception of the world must be credited in large measure with the fruits that it has brought forth.

We shall not attempt to summarize Professor Gomperz's re-statement of this oft-told tale.

As his title, "Greek Thinkers," implies, he does not confine himself to the exposition of systems, but endeavors to replace the Greek philosophers in the intellectual environment that fostered them. He depicts for us the world of Homeric and Hesiodic imagination, traces the development of popular and mystic religion, orphism and the belief in immortality, studies the progress of ethical reflection and the growth of purer moral ideals in poets and historians, and brings out more fully than has hitherto been done the contribution of Greek medicine to the creation of the scientific and philosophic spirit. In the effort to be entertaining, he sometimes goes a little beyond the evidence in touches of picturesque detail or in the suggestion of modern parallels. "Protagoras, wandering through the halls of the beautiful and regular city built on the plans of Hippodamus, might converse one day with Herodotus on questions of ethnology, and on another with Empedocles on problems of natural science," — only there is no proof that Protagoras ever visited Thurii. Empedocles may have taught the doctrine of four elements as a compromise between one and infinity because "he may have learned in the school of practical politics to appreciate the value of compromise." But the world would not contain the books that might be made up of such possibilities. There is a profound impressiveness to readers of Darwin, in Heraclitus's saying that "war is the father of all things," especially when taken in connection with the sequel: "Some he has made gods, some men, some slaves, others freemen." But we cannot infer, with Professor Gomperz, that the old Ephesian conceived of the struggle for existence as testing and eliminating or preserving the qualities of mankind. The innocent fragment of Xenophanes, "The gods did not show all things to mankind at the beginning, but in the course of time by searching they found out the better," is made to "strike a note of strict scientific reason" by the interpretation "but they search for themselves until they discover the better," whereby the antithesis between "in the beginning" and "in the course of time, or at last" is altered to an antithesis between the help of gods and unaided human effort. Similarly, Xenophanes's poetical expression of a skeptical mood is interpreted as a demand for "verification," in the sense of modern science. Empedocles's isolated statement that bones consist of four parts of fire, two of moisture, and two of earth, is treated as a glorious anticipa-

tion of modern quantitative chemistry. Two disconnected fragments of Heraclitus are so phrased and pieced together as to yield the edifying scientific canon, "We must not speculate about the highest things in lightness of heart," for "Punishment will overtake the liarsmith and the false witness." The Darwinian survival of the fittest is deduced from Empedocles's account of the speedy perishing of the monstrous manhearted oxheaded shapes, with no warning that the thought is probably due to Aristotle, who merely uses the grotesque fancy of Empedocles to illustrate the idea. There are other slight inaccuracies, due to the necessary foreshortening or the effort to avoid controversy. But all together they need not impair the reader's faith that he has before him as accurate a history as is perhaps compatible with a fairly brief and popular presentation.

After the stress laid on physical science, and perhaps connected with it, the chief feature of Professor Gomperz's history is the diminished importance attributed to Parmenides and the Eleatics—the philosophers of Being and Rest. The traditional account is that after the failure of the old Ionian hylozoists the Eleatics introduced the notions of absolute Being and Unity, and the dialectic of pure thought, and that the great constructive thinkers of the fifth century, Empedocles, Anaxagoras, and the Atomists, built up their systems with constant reference to Parmenides and in partial acceptance or evasion of his conclusions. Professor Gomperz minimizes this influence of the Eleatics. All of the essential ideas on which the fifth century thinkers built he finds already in the old Ionians—the eternity of nature, the process of change, the reign of law, the quantitative persistence of matter in all, the qualitative persistence of matter in Anaximenes's doctrine that all things are air more or less rarefied or condensed, the idea of a vacuum through which particles of matter are evenly distributed in some unknown Pythagorean aimed at in Parmenides's polemic. To Parmenides he assigns the credit only of the sharper formulation of some of these ideas. And he is inclined to reject the traditional view that atomism was derived from this Parmenidean formulation. The atoms undoubtedly resemble the Parmenidean Being, except for their constant motion and multiplicity. They are plenary being, unchangeable, devoid of secondary qualities. But this is no proof that they were derived from Parmenides,

and there is no evidence, he thinks, of historical connection between the two schools. Pythagoreanism and the natural development of the old Ionian physics sufficed. For the rest, the great achievement of Leucippus and Democritus, he thinks, was not the invention of the atoms, but the proclamation of the great and still valid principle of the correlation of sensible qualities with quantitative and spatial changes and the distribution of matter. Atomism, not the philosophy of Anaxagoras, is the culmination of the Pre-Socratic philosophy. The true logical and chronological sequence is misrepresented if we put Anaxagoras last because he happened to live at Athens, introduced *Nous* or mind as a cosmic agent, and is alluded to by Socrates in the *Apology*.

The last chapters of the volume, dealing with the Sophists and the age of "enlightenment" and emancipation, are especially interesting. The general view is akin to that of Grote. The Sophist is an estimable personage, "half professor, half journalist." Protagoras receives the fullest treatment. Professor Gomperz sensibly rejects the ingenious attempts that have been made to construct for Protagoras out of the *Theætetus* a profound psychology of relativism. He renounces from the start the hopeless task of reconciling the ingenious dialecticism of the *Theætetus* with the edifying rhetorical Protagoras of the dialogue that bears his name. The doctrine of pure relativism attributed to the Protagoras of the *Theætetus* is really, he thinks, the theory of Aristippus, whom as a contemporary Plato could introduce in colloquy with Socrates only under an alias. The volume closes with an appreciative chapter on Thucydides—in his own field, one of the greatest of Greek thinkers.

The translation can be read. But in spite of revision by Professor Gomperz, it is by no means free from errors. The German idiom shows through unpleasantly in some inaccurate or un-English turns of phrase, such as "no more fortunate explanation," "this plump invention," "smooth account books," "the ominous decree of history of which Xenophanes was a witness." The proof-reading of the proper names is careless, as is usually the case in English and American translations of learned German works. This is particularly unfortunate, because such books are intended for readers who may be misled. It is strange that reputable publishers are not more careful to seek expert aid in this matter.

PAUL SHOREY.

THE RELATIONS OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.*

It is a comparatively recent dictum that accurate geographical knowledge is not only important for, but absolutely essential to, a correct understanding of history. It is however, so generally accepted a fact, that all historical studies of the last decade are characterized by a profusion of maps of all kinds as well as by ample discussions of geographical details. There are endless interesting and reasonable deductions to be drawn from an examination of physical causes; but a dangerous tendency has arisen, on the other hand, to extreme statement. The theory has been worked too hard, and conditions of climate or peculiarities of topography have been brought into service as a basis for wholly unwarranted conclusions.

It is gratifying to find that the Rev. H. B. George, in his "Relations of Geography and History," has been careful to point out the limitations of geographical influence. In a chapter on "Fallacies of the Map," after disposing of the frequent generalization that mountain ranges and great rivers have invariably determined the direction and extent of racial migrations and colonization, he takes up the more modern questions of so-called natural boundaries and of nationality. Natural boundaries, says Mr. George, furnished the plea upon which aggressive rulers claimed justification for cruel wars in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; while nationality has been the excuse for the wars of the nineteenth century. Thus, Louis XIV., in steadily pushing the frontier of France toward the north-east, claimed the Rhine as a natural boundary; yet the history of all great river basins establishes the fact that both banks of a stream are more likely to be occupied by the same people, than that they shall form a barrier between hostile races. The plea was therefore purely arbitrary and unjust, yet it was effective in arousing national sentiment and patriotism. When Germany took Alsace-Lorraine from France in 1870, one justification for the act was that she was restoring to the mother country a province and a people forcibly torn from her centuries before. Here too the plea was effective in arousing the imaginative patriotism of the German people; yet it stirred only bit-

terness and contempt in the hearts of the inhabitants of the restored province. From these and many other similar illustrations, the author draws the conclusion that natural boundaries thus far in history have been largely imaginative conceptions without much foundation in fact, and that nationality, of which so much has been made during the last thirty years, while it is in truth a factor in the determination of a state's frontier, has been very greatly overestimated.

The question of the influence of physical environment on the development of sea-power, Mr. George treats in much the same way. England is a great maritime nation, not merely because her people inhabit an island, but because of many other forces — political fortunes, racial characteristics inherited from non-maritime ancestors, the appearance of great leaders or far-seeing statesmen. So, also, it is a common generalization that mountains give birth to ideas of liberty. But examined in the light of exact history, we find that men who would not submit to be enslaved fled to the mountains, there to find more defensible homes, where they could maintain their cherished ideals of liberty. Freedom is the heritage of a race, not of a soil.

However, Mr. George has not devoted himself exclusively to destructive criticism of the ideals of historical geography. On the contrary, the larger part of his book is given, in a separate chapter for each country, to a sane, painstaking examination of the development of European states in the light of geographical influence. In these chapters he indicates and proves the importance of physical details in determining both wider race-movements and minor events and political happenings. He attacks musty generalizations, but he shows himself a careful student of the minute details of historical geography. Thus his book, while not suited to the general reader, may well serve as a condensed synopsis for teachers and students of historical geography.

E. D. ADAMS.

"UNIVERSITY TENDENCIES IN AMERICA" was the subject of an address made last April at the Leland Stanford Junior University by Mr. Whitelaw Reid. It is now handsomely printed for the University in pamphlet form. Another pamphlet of the same provenance contains "The Gospel of Work," an address by Mr. George Mann Richardson, and "Leland Stanford's Views of Higher Education," by President David Starr Jordan.

*THE RELATIONS OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY. By Rev. H. B. George, M.A. New York: Oxford University Press.

MASTERS OF FRENCH LITERATURE.*

No other literature has inspired such a wealth of scholarly and delightful criticism as French; and the fields into which Professor Harper leads us, in his account of the masters of that literature, have been particularly rich in yield. Literary art is studied so systematically in France, principles and schools are of such vital importance to both author and public, that the great writers are of a peculiar and undying interest to all intelligent readers among their fellow countrymen, and a perpetual challenge to critic and biographer. More than this, the atmosphere in which every French author is trained clings to his works. As we read them, we who have never felt the heat of the conflict over literary principle, and who probably are contented to read our English authors without troubling ourselves much over what school they belong to, even we imbibe the critical spirit, find ourselves analyzing and defining, and welcoming each new volume of essays on French authors with almost a French interest.

The first of Professor Harper's "Masters" is Corneille, the last is Balzac, and the literary development of the included two hundred years is outlined with sufficient completeness to give value to the volume as a whole over and above that of the separate essays. And yet each chapter stands by itself. Several are revised reprints, and the process of unification has left traces in a few noticeable repetitions from chapter to chapter; but as these emphasize important points, they have their excuse. From beginning to end there is a marked growth from the general to the individual. First comes the broad sweep necessary to concentrate the peculiarities of a great national literature within a thirty-four page chapter on "The Place of French Literature." Next, is a chapter on "The Golden Age of French Drama," the most broadly influential feature of the literary history. Then follow two chapters on "The Revolutionary Analysis," giving the growth of the eighteenth century, grouped first broadly about Saint-Simon and Montesquieu, then narrowly about Voltaire, who as "man of letters" and semi-blind liberator of the human mind epitomizes the century. The remaining three chapters, on Hugo, Sainte-Beuve, and Balzac, are increasingly personal;

so that our interest seems to undergo a certain change as we read, — or rather, perhaps, we feel that though we start at a definite beginning and go logically on, we end without having arrived at any particular result.

The author has not attempted an introduction to these masters. One can make their acquaintance, of course, only by reading what they themselves have written; but having even slight acquaintance with them, one is sure to find much needed help and guidance in these chapters. For example, Sainte-Beuve's *Causeries* are delightful reading from the start; but if, as is quite likely, the reader is already familiar with critics like Taine who have a manifest system, Sainte-Beuve will seem to him a sort of mosaic of a thousand gossip bits put together without design. He needs to discover that Sainte-Beuve has an art which is more than a "system," and Professor Harper goes straight to this point and lightens the difficulty in a way that shows him a skilled literary guide. This picking out the crucial difficulty in the way of appreciating each author, and throwing needed light just there, is the most marked characteristic of the volume so far as it deals with individual writers.

The chapter on Hugo of necessity recalls his varied literary life, especially the exciting times of the publication of "Hernani," but the author skilfully steers straight through this maelstrom to centre the interest upon what he considers the most important phase of Hugo's character.

"It is in itself a great achievement to have done so much honest work of a high character as Hugo did. It is no small distinction to have guided a people's hopes for eighteen years from his island of exile. It is a noble end of a zealous life to have worn for fifteen years the crown of such a nation's kingship. But when even these proud honors are forgotten, children's voices will still repeat and men's hearts still echo a hundred songs of the greatest lyric poet of France."

He recognizes the fact that "foreign students of French literature are less likely to seek acquaintance with Hugo's poems than with his plays and novels," and for that reason devotes the most important part of his chapter to the poems; yet we can but regret that *Les Misérables*, *Quatre-vingt-treize*, and *Notre Dame de Paris*, the great works by which Hugo is generally known out of France, had not received more attention, especially as they are often misunderstood and misappreciated. Yet Hugo is altogether too huge an enigma of force to be satisfactorily dealt with in one chapter, and it is of real service to focus the light upon that

*MASTERS OF FRENCH LITERATURE. By George Me-Loan Harper, Professor in Princeton University. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

phase of his character which marks all his works and has given them their enduring qualities.

The chapter on Balzac is of somewhat different character, inasmuch as it is more of an introduction. It is the getting started in reading this writer's novels that is the difficulty the uninitiated feel and which Professor Harper meets. The reader is disheartened when he faces the enormous mass of printed matter in the "Human Comedy," and if he makes a beginning without a guide he is almost sure to find not genius but tedious disagreeableness. By excellent classification, and brief, apt comment, Professor Harper narrows the "Human Comedy" down to what is really worth reading, and, largely by means of quotations from Balzac's correspondence, he goes more deeply into the difficulty, and shows how the author was led now by his great genius, now by the vulgar commercialism of his time.

In his preface, Professor Harper says.

"So unified is French literature, so intimate are all the myriad relations of all its parts to the whole, that it is possible to gain a fairly comprehensive view of any one of its periods of development by considering a representative man of letters who was then the dominant figure."

And again:

"This volume of essays, of course, makes no claim to give a general outlook over the two centuries which lie between Corneille and Balzac. Yet the book may perhaps be regarded as an imperfect illustration of the method outlined above."

The two centuries under consideration are peculiarly easy of presentation by this method. During nearly the whole of this time, "classic" principles reigned almost undisputedly; the Romantic reaction which Hugo represents and the Realistic development which Balzac stands for can be understood only as they are set in relief against classicism; and while these two writers were at the height of their influence, the critic Sainte-Beuve was showing his fellow-countrymen that the vital principles which have made the French masters of the art of writing and teachers of the world keep them all close kin to the classicists of the Golden Age. Down through the chapter on Voltaire, the general treatment gives us something like completeness which makes us feel this unity; but beyond there, the points of observation are too few for the increasingly rich landscape, and the relationship of one to the other and of each to the whole is left to blind inferences. The author recognizes this when he says: "The absence of any substantive treatment of

Rousseau and his followers would at once preclude pretensions to systematic completeness." We can only wish the process of unification had been carried a little farther. But one thing we do get with rather marked completeness considering the limitations, and that is a distinctly tangible conception of those broad characteristics which make up the peculiar spirit of French literature. The first chapter outlines it, the others fill in the details. Here is the real value of the book as a whole.

These essays are not overflowing with spontaneous originality of conception; what characterizes them, rather, is a judicious weighing of conflicting opinions and eminently sane conclusions. The author has the rather rare virtue of uniting to "Anglo-Saxon deep seriousness" ability to appreciate the fine artistic qualities of the French. The finish of the sentences, the modelling of the paragraphs, the massing of the chapters, are worth studying in themselves; the choice of details and their logical development mark the master of exposition. Altogether there is simple straightforwardness which may deceive the unappreciative, but which comes only from scholarly mastery of subject and form.

SAMUEL C. EARLE.

THE FOUR GEORGES.*

The concluding volumes of Mr. Justin McCarthy's "History of the Four Georges" have recently come from the press, and although Mr. McCarthy has associated his son with him in their preparation, and some fifteen years have elapsed since the publication of the initial volume, there has been no departure from the former methods of treatment, and the interest is sustained to the end. While this work adds but little to our knowledge of one of the most dreary and least honorable periods of English history, the author has done a distinct service by conscientiously collecting a large amount of material from various sources and putting it into the form of a connected story. And he has done this with such good judgment and grace of expression, that he has imparted to the book all the freshness and charm of a work of fiction. In the best sense of the word, the work may be called a popular history; for while Mr. McCarthy does not do serious vio-

* A HISTORY OF THE FOUR GEORGES, AND OF WILLIAM IV. By Justin McCarthy and Justin Huntly McCarthy. In four volumes. New York: Harper & Brothers.

lence to historical accuracy, he writes with picturesqueness and power, and with something of the magnetic quality which made Macaulay the most widely read author of his day among the masses of the people. Moreover, Mr. McCarthy has apparently tried to perform the same service for the period of the Georges that Macaulay undertook for the period of the Restoration, and not altogether without success.

It was a favorite saying of Carlyle, that true history was, after all, only the connected biography of the world's great men, — a conception which Mr. McCarthy has apparently adopted in the preparation of this work, for the most of his material has been put in the form of life-stories of the great leaders who shaped policies and gave tone and direction to public thought and activities. These biographical studies are not seriously analytical, but are rather bright, sketchy word-pictures, which bring out in strong relief and vivid coloring the personalities of their subjects, thrown against a well-defined background made up of the movements and policies to which their lives gave expression. Few clearer or more striking character delineations can be found than some of those contained in this work, among the most notable of which may be mentioned those of Lord George Gordon, Warren Hastings, and Charles Fox.

Mr. McCarthy's career might afford him some excuse for not always doing full justice to the home government when treating of her policy toward her dependencies. But, although his sympathies are evidently strongly enlisted, it would be difficult to convict him of unfair partisanship, even when treating of Ireland and her grievances. In dealing with the American Revolution, he denounces in no unmeasured terms the stupidity and malevolence of the King and his advisers; yet the most conservative Englishman of the day could hardly find fault with his utterances, for they have come to be the well-established conclusions of history. The peculiarly just and sympathetic temperament of the author is again shown in that portion of the book dealing with the career of Warren Hastings, in which he has departed widely from the policy of Burke, Macaulay, and many others, in striving to do justice to this brilliant and greatly maligned Englishman. Perhaps he has gone too far in his apology, but for this he may be easily pardoned when we remember the burden of infamy under which the memory of Hastings has so long labored.

In conclusion it may be said that no one, however well-informed he may be, can read this work without gaining new and more vivid conceptions of many of the great men of the period which it treats, and a clearer idea of the motives and policies which dominated them.

CHARLES W. FRENCH.

STUDIES IN EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.*

One of the most helpful and suggestive educational books of the past year is that by the late Professor Hinsdale on "The Art of Study." It is written for the teacher, from the standpoint of the pupil, and aims at a definite end: to teach pupils how to study, rather than to store their minds with any particular stock of knowledge. The author holds that the failure of pupils in their studies is chiefly due, first, to their ignorance of how properly to attack a lesson; and, secondly, to their inability to sustain the attack when once made. To overcome these errors and attain the end sought, the author demonstrates the proper relations that should exist between teacher and pupil, and then presents methods of establishing and maintaining these relations. At the close of each chapter are suggested parallel readings designed to aid the student in comprehending its underlying psychological principles. The entire book is clear, logical, and well written; and if the principles embodied can become thoroughly understood and judiciously and adequately applied, it will do much to eliminate educational waste and intellectual dissipation. For these reasons it merits a wide sale.

The volume on "The Teaching of Latin and Greek," by Professors Bennett and Bristol, of Cornell University, is the initial one of the "American

*THE ART OF STUDY. By B. A. Hinsdale, late Professor of the Science and Art of Teaching, University of Michigan. Chicago: The American Book Company.

THE TEACHING OF LATIN AND GREEK. By Professors Bennett and Bristol, of Cornell University. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

NATURE-STUDY AND THE CHILD. By Charles B. Scott, recently Instructor in Nature-Study at the State Normal School, Oswego, New York. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

THINKING AND LEARNING TO THINK. By N. C. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

EDUCATION AND LIFE. By President Baker, of the University of Colorado. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

EDUCATION AND THE PHILOSOPHIC IDEAL. By Horatio Dresser. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS IN THE HIGHER SCHOOLS OF GERMANY. By J. W. A. Young, Assistant Professor of the Pedagogy of Mathematics in the University of Chicago. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

SCHOOL HYGIENE. By Professor Edward R. Shaw, of the Institute of Pedagogy, New York University. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE NEW BASIS OF GEOGRAPHY. By Jacques W. Redway, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Teachers Series," edited by Professor James Russell. The volume is worthy of special attention, both because of its intrinsic merit and because it marks the beginning of a new pedagogic literature in this country. Germany has long had such a literature, but the American teacher has been compelled to feed upon scattered husks. The aim of the series is "to discuss the educational value of each subject, the reasons for including it in the curriculum, the selection and arrangement of materials in the course, the essential features of class instruction, and the various helps which are available for teachers' use." So far as the initial volume is concerned, this aim has been well sustained; though one might wish that certain features had not been so dogmatically stated. The book is sane, scholarly, and exceedingly suggestive. It fills a long-felt want in our educational literature, and should be heartily welcomed by every teacher of the classics.

"Nature-Study and the Child," by Mr. Charles B. Scott, is a contribution to the rapidly growing literature of this subject. The book gives a concrete illustration of how Nature-study should be taught; discusses its province, aim, and limitations; its principles and determining method; the method of studying material; the expression work of the school; the relation of Nature-study to reading, literature, geography, and arithmetic; the selection and sequence of material; and then outlines an eight-year course of study similar to that in the Report of Committee of Ten. The book is the outgrowth of the author's long experience as teacher and supervisor in the public schools, and therefore has the wholesome tinge of the practical every-day workshop. Although the work suggested is still excessive, and emphasizes the subject way beyond its legitimate field, it is truly sensible and refreshing when compared with the great mass of Nature-study literature.

Dr. Schaeffer's treatise on "Thinking and Learning to Think," edited by Dr. Brumbaugh, is a very sensible and attractive book, and strikes at the very heart of school work. It is the outgrowth of the author's long experience, and bears on every page the stamp of the scientific practical school-man. From the kindergarten up through the high school, the complaint is everywhere made that "pupils do not think," and the author attempts to show why this is, and how it can be remedied, by giving a careful analysis of the psychologic bases of good thinking. The entire book is clearly written, richly and pointedly illustrated, and, while not a profound work, is well calculated in matter and treatment to prove most helpful and stimulating to the great mass of teachers.

One of the most wholesome of recent books is "Education and Life," by President Baker. It is composed of papers and addresses delivered at various times and before different audiences, and therefore has no centre of unity. Its general tenor, however, may be summed up under two heads:

first, the welfare of society and the safeguard of democracy demand that, while our educational aims must remain ideal, all education must be brought into closer sympathetic relation with the problems of every-day life; and the second is a vigorous protest against what is called "soft pedagogics," or, in the author's words, "false interpretation of the doctrines of pleasure, pursuit of inclination, punishment by natural consequences, and following lines of least resistance." While one may not agree with all of the conclusions reached, the book is incisive, scholarly, and timely, and should be carefully read by every thoughtful educator and citizen.

"Education and the Philosophic Ideal," by Dr. Horatio Dresser, is a strong inspirational book. It is not put forth as a mere educational discussion, but rather as an appeal, through education, to all that is noblest in life. It holds that every teacher must understand life, philosophically and spiritually, in order to be of greatest service; and then proceeds to demonstrate this through its various chapters. The book is charmingly written.

Professor Young's volume on "The Teaching of Mathematics in the Higher Schools of Prussia" is a valuable addition to American pedagogical literature, and American students may well study it. It reproduces, in a clear and lucid manner, the exact class-room work of the German master, and shows wherein his methods differ from those of the American. With the Germans, the teacher is the great central factor; with the American, the text-book plays the leading rôle. With the German method, the teacher *teaches*; with ours, he *hears recitations*. The superiority of the former method is clearly pointed out; and in order that the subject may be more easily understood, the book is prefaced by a brief exposition of the entire German school-system.

The appearance of Professor Shaw's "School Hygiene" in the "Teacher's Professional Library" is still another evidence of the growing interest in the important subject which it treats. The book sets forth concisely and accurately the conditions which surround the great mass of school-children, and then proposes measures for the protection and promotion of their physical and mental health. The matter presented is in the main a clear re-statement of accepted facts, except the chapters on Eyesight and Hearing, and on Handwriting, which are new, scientific, and exceedingly valuable. If the facts and suggestions contained in this book should be thoroughly comprehended and persistently followed by teachers and school authorities, it would prove of inestimable service to the home, the school, and the state. All such literature should be warmly welcomed.

Another volume of the series just named is that by Professor Redway on "The New Basis of Geography." As the title indicates, the book is somewhat of a departure from the geographic conceptions still so largely in vogue throughout this country. The matter presented, however, has long received due attention from the best schools and universities

of Germany, and is happily beginning to receive consideration from our institutions of like grade. The work aims to set forth, in a simple manner, the relations between human activities and physical environment, and thus to give a broad fundamental and rational conception of their educational value. The author designs the book as a manual for teachers' preparation, rather than for class-room instruction; and the last chapter, on "The Teacher's Preparation," offers many hints and suggests many valuable books for side readings. The book is timely, sensible, and scholarly, and should be read by every teacher of Geography.

A. S. WHITNEY.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

The last decade of Elizabeth's reign.

Mr. Martin A. S. Hume's undertaking in his latest work, entitled "Treason and Plot" (Appleton), could hardly be said to be comprehensive if measured by the period of time covered, but it has been at least a courageous thing to amplify into the proportions of a book the very brief accounts of the last relatively unimportant ten years of Elizabeth's reign. These years have commonly been disposed of in a few sentences, or at the most in a chapter, by general historians; while Mr. Hume's account is limited to a scientific examination of the plots, in England and out of it, for the restoration of Catholicism and the overthrow of Elizabeth in favor of Philip II. or some Spanish *protégé*. The sources of this labor comprise both older and well-known works, and those more recently discovered documents of which the author has been so diligent a student, as the Spanish manuscripts of Simancas. These latter, together with Irish State papers, the latest volume of the Venetian papers, the Hatfield papers, and unpublished documents in the Archives Nationales at Paris, have supplied a wealth of material which Mr. Hume has analyzed and arranged in such fashion as to furnish for each plot and intrigue a connected and authoritative account. The result, then, is the elaborately detailed description of plot after plot, or plot within plot, and intrigue upon intrigue, for the greater part of the five hundred pages of the book. It is unnecessary to say that such a work does not appeal to popular taste, though the author's style of narration seems intended rather more for general than historical readers. Yet, while episodal history may not be interesting in itself, without earnest workers in that field accurate history of a more readable character could not be written; and considered in this light, Mr. Hume's present volume merits the highest praise. In it he has given us absolutely accurate knowledge, in so far as his sources afford information, of the Catholic conspiracies from 1593 to 1603. A perusal of his volume will show that the hopes of Philip and of the extreme Catholics were far from being destroyed forever by the defeat of

the Armada of 1588, and that Puritan England was many times in serious danger after that date; that Philip himself was less a fanatical Catholic than a scheming despot grasping at power; that James of Scotland plotted with all parties, and deceived all in turn; that Essex and Cecil fought each other as bitterly, though as secretly, as they fought the common enemy; that spies invariably betrayed their employers; and that England was saved to the Reformation more through the Puritan temper and enthusiasm of her people than by the genius of ruler or of statesmen. In one minor point only does the author's judgment seem open to criticism, and that in connection with a subject which has not called for any extended statement. Raleigh, in the attack on Cadiz, is represented — as is usual in histories of that event — as reconciling Essex and Howard, and persuading them to an immediate attack. Then, leading the advance, "he struck straight as a hawk at its quarry, at the two greatest ships of the Spanish navy." The incident is unimportant in itself, but upon it Raleigh's reputation as a naval commander largely rests; and Mr. Julian S. Corbett, in "The Successors of Drake," working in the same period and using largely the same sources as Mr. Hume, has effectually destroyed even this slight foundation for Raleigh's naval fame. It is probable that the present work was already in press before Mr. Corbett's book appeared, for the impression otherwise received from every page of "Treason and Plot" is that of a laborious, exact, and discriminating study of all available sources and authorities.

Marie Bashkirtseff and de Maupassant.

Admirers of Marie Bashkirtseff's "Journal" will doubtless welcome the new volume of her "Last Confessions" (Stokes), illustrated with portraits of Marie and several of her friends, and containing, besides her diary for three-quarters of the last year of her life, a very striking series of letters between her and Guy de Maupassant. It is undoubtedly in these that the book finds its best excuse for being. The Marie of the diary of 1883 and 1884 is the same Marie of the earlier volumes, — morbidly analytic, passionately self-confident, inordinately vain alike of her beauty and her talents; absorbed to-day in her gowns, her dinners, or her lovers whom she did not love, — to-morrow hanging, breathless if half-scornful, on the praises of the art critics; stung continually by the gadfly ambition, and driven to "touch everything" and leave something before the dying out of the candle that is "cut in four and burning at every end." But this Marie we knew already. In her letters to Maupassant there is the new interest of seeing her at work. "I woke up one morning," she tells us, "with the desire of getting the pretty things I know how to say appreciated by a connoisseur. I searched, and chose him." In six letters "the pretty things" — presented anonymously — have won over to real enthusiasm this cynical French-

man for whom "everything is threadbare," to be "divided into boredom, farce, and misery." "Let us settle accounts over the commonplace," replies Marie in her third letter. "You are right, on the whole. But Art just consists in making us swallow the commonplace by charming us eternally, as Nature does with her eternal sun, and her olden earth, and her men built all on the same pattern." It is because Marie is an artist at life, if supremely an egotist too, that this new volume will be certain to find an audience, though of course it can scarcely hope to repeat the triumph of its predecessors.

Handbook of the chief cities of Northern Italy.

Of the excellent series of "Historical Guides" to the principal cities of Europe, begun by Mr. Grant Allen, only four volumes had been issued when his labors were cut short by death. A fifth volume, called "Cities of Northern Italy" (A. Wessels Co.), similar in scope and purpose to its predecessors, has been well done by Mr. Allen's friend, Dr. George C. Williamson. The cities chosen are Milan, Verona, Padua, Bologna, and Ravenna. Differing widely in customs, dialect, art, and government, as these cities have done in the past, often at war with each other and with the great Imperial power that sought to weld them into one whole, each naturally possessed its own individuality, which is reflected in the buildings and paintings that remain within its walls. Dr. Williamson's little book undertakes to impress upon the tourist what are the characteristic features of each of these places, and therefore to direct him to what he must certainly see in order to comprehend the spirit of each individual place and to gain an intelligent idea of Italy. The finest brick architecture of Italy is to be seen at Verona; the work of Giotto can only be understood after a visit to Padua; Francia can only be studied in Bologna; the art of mosaic has its finest example at Ravenna; and so each town has its own supreme attractions. For those who go to Europe with an honest and reverent desire to learn what they can from the Old World, this scholarly and convenient handbook will be found a desirable supplement to the invaluable Bædeker.

The Hebrew and the American Commonwealth.

"The Origin of Republican Form of Government in the United States of America" (Putnam) is a thoughtful discussion of the effect which religious ideas had in the shaping and practical working of our present form of government. The author, Mr. Oscar S. Straus, adduces some cogent reasons for maintaining that the Hebrew Commonwealth, which embraced that period of the history of the children of Israel from the Exodus to the selection of Saul as king, presented the model of a Democratic Republic to the early fathers of America. He says the central or national government of this commonwealth was divided into three departments, namely: the Chief Executive, who was called Judge or Shophete; the Senate, Sanhedrim or Synedrium; and the Assem-

bly, which was the popular branch of government. He introduces copious illustrations from the Old Testament to show that this ancient government was not a government by priests, or a purely religious commonwealth; the fact that, with the single exception of Eli, no priest was ever elected to the chief magistracy during the entire period of the Commonwealth, opposes any such interpretation. Mr. Straus does not claim that "the structural parts of our form of government were derived from what was believed to be the components of the Hebrew Commonwealth, but only that this Scriptural model of government, which was democratic, as distinguished from kingly rule, had a deep influence upon the founders of our government, and prepared the minds of the people, especially in the New England colonies, so that they not only longed for, but would not content themselves with, any other form of government than that form which had the divine sanction, the government of the Hebrews under the Judges." The volume before us is the second revised edition of Mr. Straus's work, it having been first published in 1885. The present edition contains an historical essay by the late Emile de Laveleye, the eminent Belgian publicist. The suggestive value of this book to the student of American history engaged in making original researches cannot be too strongly emphasized.

The difficulties of Colonial history.

There is a decided demand for a history of the United States, midway in size between the high-school texts and the larger histories, and broader in treatment than either of the volumes of the "Epoch Series." Many people desire to read some history of their country, but can find no very satisfactory account of the Colonial period, and are appalled by the bulk of Schouler, McMaster, or von Holst, covering the period of Independence. A good review of both periods, moderate in compass and developing the underlying causes that have brought us to our present position, would be useful in many ways. We have thought that the numbers of Putnam's "Story of the Nations" series on "The Colonies" and "The United States," which have for some time been announced as in preparation, might meet this demand. The number on "The Colonies," by Miss Helen Ainslie Smith, has recently been issued in two volumes. The result disappoints our anticipation so far as the earlier period is concerned, since the book is not strong enough for the purpose indicated. The author has emphasized the "story" idea by striving to make the narrative as entertaining as possible, and in this has fairly succeeded. Unfortunately, a faulty arrangement of matter spoils the effect. Anyone who has undertaken to present the history of the English Colonies in America knows the difficulty of correlation. Sometimes the streams run in separate channels, sometimes unite for a while in one combination, and later divide and form other combinations. The best that can be done is to treat the Colonies

in natural groups down to the French war, and after that to treat them as a whole. The method of this work is to take each Colony in the accidental order of settlement, and to give its story separately from start to finish. That the history of the Revolution, divided in this way into twelve or thirteen parts, cannot be satisfactory, goes without saying. Other parts of the work suffer similarly from its artificial arrangement.

A new short life of George Eliot.

One of the best as well as the briefest of the numerous biographies of George Eliot is the one written by Miss Clara Thomson for the series of "Westminster Biographies" (Small, Maynard & Co.). George Eliot's outward surroundings, from girlhood on, had a great influence in determining the setting of her novels; while her inner life had a powerful force in shaping the actions and motives of her characters. Her religious opinions have been variously judged and misjudged, passing as they did from extreme evangelicalism in youth to positivism in later life; but her attitude as a whole is happily characterized in one of the concluding pages of the book before us: "Throughout these changes of opinion she retained what were her most striking characteristics,—her intense desire to raise the level of life, to awaken the spiritual consciousness of her contemporaries. Her very negation of orthodox creeds increased her passion for humanity; and the conviction that there could be no further compensation for present pain inspired her with an intense longing to help the losers in life's war, and to insist with increasing solemnity on the inexorable law of consequences." An ample chronology at the beginning and a bibliography at the end of the volume are additional features of excellence in this small book.

The speeches of Oliver Cromwell.

In Mr. C. L. Stainer's collection of the "Speeches of Oliver Cromwell" (Oxford University Press), we have an historical source-book of the best type, with all the scrupulous accuracy of modern scholarship. The manuscripts of the period have been carefully examined, and the existing reports of the great orator's speeches have been followed with literal exactness. Not only are those speeches given of which reports are to be found, but the "substance" of a large number of other and less-known speeches is given. In his Preface, the editor discusses the question of the fidelity of the reports that have come down to us, and gives incidentally some idea of the Parliamentary reporting of the seventeenth century. "On the whole, the general conclusion must be that the original reports of these speeches are missing, that many circumstances doubtless conspired to make them difficult to decipher, and that there is no very great reason to suppose that our translations or copies of them are necessarily accurate. We must make the best of the texts left to us, but they do little justice to the man who seems to have been the greatest orator of his time."

The book is thus a valuable aid to the study of the history of Cromwell's day, and of that leader of men who was in so many ways the embodiment of the best spirit of his time. As an accompaniment to the recent lives of Cromwell, it is essential to the real student of biography. The reader cannot but wonder and regret that so little remains of the words of one who played so prominent a part during this important epoch of Parliamentary history. The publishers have given the book an attractive dress, and there is an excellent body of notes.

Medieval forms of classic mythology.

We give but half praise, though that not faint nor grudging, to Mr. E. M. Clerke's "Fable and Song in Italy" (A. Wessels Co.). Of his two objects, neither seems to us quite attained, although both offer something of interest. Where he had in mind the tracing of the antique, the classical element in the mediæval legend of Charlemagne as it took literary form in the epics of Boiardo and Ariosto, he had a subject in which we hold it quite impossible for anyone but a genius to be "exhaustive and scholarly" and at the same time to attract and fascinate the reader. Mr. Clerke disclaims the first of these objects, but in such a subject one cannot really leave the feeling for scholarship and completeness entirely behind. As a result, the first part of the book is sometimes interesting and sometimes correct, but often quite superficial and often dull. Further, when we get on in the book toward the end we rather miss the continuity in subject that the author has in mind in dealing with some subjects in more modern Italian literature. But here, as in the earlier part of the book, there is a good deal in one place or another that one likes to turn over.

The terror of mosquitoes.

Popular interest in mosquitoes has been greatly increased by recent discoveries which have shown how these insect pests may carry disease and how they are primarily responsible for the ravages of malaria. Dr. L. O. Howard, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has rendered the public a great service in preparing for general use his book on "Mosquitoes" (McClure, Phillips & Co.), which treats of the life-habits of these creatures, details the method by which some diseases are carried by them, and gives a simple outline of the classification of the known North American forms with especial attention to the characteristics of the dangerous species. The successful efforts which have been made in some localities afflicted with mosquitoes to relieve the plague are reported, and practical precautions are set forth for the use of homes and communities in protecting themselves from the annoyances and dangers which these little pests bring. The facts contained in this volume should be in the possession of every household, and the book should form a part of the equipment of campers and travellers.

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There is no city in old Scotland that is so attractive to the traveller as Edinburgh. He is not satisfied with one day's sojourn, nor can he as easily leave at the end of the first week as he could the first day. He wants to spend several weeks and "do up" the city. Mr. John Geddie's "Romantic Edinburgh" (Dutton) is a treasure for just that man. The book, with its scores of illustrations, takes the reader into every part of that historic city, and displays with wonderful historical knowledge the persons and events connected with this and that old close or house. The ravines, the streams, the crags, the fortresses, all stand out with great vividness. The Walter Scott enthusiast, the admirer of David Hume, the follower of John Knox, the lover of R. L. Stevenson, will all find food for their enthusiasm in this noble old city. Mr. Geddie has laid all the past of Edinburgh under tribute to his pages, and has made a volume of eminent usefulness.

BRIEFER MENTION.

Messrs. Newson & Co. publish two series of modern language text-books, German and French, respectively, that seem to us particularly commendable. Each series contains three volumes—a "First French Book," a "Second French Book," and "French Daily Life,"—the German set being similarly divided. The text, even in the book for beginners, is wholly in the foreign language, and requires that language to be spoken in the class-room from the start. A good many modern ideas have been embodied in these books, which aim to effect the reforms in teaching sought for by such men as Professor Victor, and such societies as the Association Phonétique Internationale. A Swiss teacher, M. Alge, is primarily responsible for the plan of this series, and the American editor is Mr. Walter H. Buell.

"Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet" are the first two volumes of "The Dowden Shakespeare," published by the Bowen-Merrill Co. This edition is in handsome library form, and each play will have a volume to itself. The aim of the editor—who is no other than Professor Edward Dowden—has been to provide a scholarly text, to supply such notes as the cultivated reader really needs, and "to exhibit the variations from the editor's text which are found in the primary sources in so far as those variations are of importance for the ascertainment of the text." Each volume has a critical introduction by the editor. These books are printed in large clear type, and the edition is in every respect exceedingly attractive.

Mr. John La Farge's series of lectures given at the Metropolitan Museum at New York, seven years ago, has been newly reprinted with the title "Considerations on Painting" (Macmillan). These lectures deal with such subjects as "Personality and Choice," "Suggestion and Intention," "Illusions," "Sincerity," etc. From the nature of the case, the tone is somewhat pedagogical, but Mr. La Farge's utterances on art subjects carry a weight and interest for others as well as students.

NOTES.

Mr. Alan Sanders is the author of the "Elements of Plane Geometry," published by the American Book Co. "The Guilford Speller," by Messrs. A. B. Guilford and Aaron Lovell, is a recent publication of Messrs. Ginn & Co.

"Exercises in Qualitative Chemistry, Chiefly Inorganic," by Professor John White, is a recent educational publication of Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

"The Natural Arithmetic," by Mr. Isaac O. Winslow, is a publication of the American Book Co. It is a work in three parts, each occupying a separate volume.

"The Wife of Bath's Tale: Its Sources and Analogues," by Mr. G. H. Maynadier, is a new volume of the "Grimm Library," published by Mr. David Nutt.

"The Provençal Lyric," by Professor Lewis F. Mott, is a lecture delivered before the Comparative Literature Society, and now published in a neat volume by Mr. W. R. Jenkins.

"The Book of Asparagus," by Mr. Charles Hott, is published by Mr. John Lane. It is the first volume of a new series, edited by Mr. Harry Roberts, and entitled "Handbooks of Practical Gardening."

"Tennyson," by Mr. Morton Luce, is a "Temple Primer," following Mr. Gardner's "Dante" in what we hope will prove a series of volumes devoted to the great poets. The Macmillan Co. are the American publishers.

The "Hand-Book to the Pan-American Exposition," published by Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co., is a convenient guide for the tourist, and is supplemented with a section, almost as necessary as the main part of the work, upon Niagara Falls.

"Poetry for Poetry's Sake" is the title of a pamphlet printed at the Oxford Clarendon Press. It contains the inaugural lecture of Dr. A. C. Bradley, delivered last June upon the occasion of his first appearance as Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford.

The success of Mr. B. L. Taylor's "Bilioustine" has been so pronounced that Mr. William S. Lord, the publisher, now announces a limited *édition de luxe* of this clever parody—if it be possible to parody the grotesque forthputtings of the self-acclaimed philosopher of the "Philistine."

M. Jules Verne's "Une Ville Flottante," abridged and edited by Mr. C. Fontaine, and a volume of "Lectures Historiques" upon "Le Dix-Septième Siècle en France," edited by Misses Delphine Duval and H. Isabell Williams, are two recent school texts published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

Messrs. Silver, Burdett & Co. are the publishers of "Seven Great American Poets," by Miss Beatrice Hart. This is a book for school use, and Poe is placed, very properly, as one of the seven—the other six being those universally accepted. The treatment is primarily biographical, and secondarily critical, while extracts are supplied in generous measure.

Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. make the interesting announcement "that their publishing department will hereafter be under the full management of Mr. F. G. Browne, for the past twelve years business manager of THE DIAL. Mr. Browne comes to his task well fitted by temperament, training, and business experience to undertake the responsibilities of his position." Those who have had business relations with THE DIAL during

the period in question will understand how well these words describe Mr. Browne's qualifications for the work which he has now taken up, and will confidently await the new impetus that his management will give to the publishing department of that old and dignified house.

"Jesus fra Nazaret Set med Nutidsøjne," by Herr Sigurd Trier, is a pamphlet that comes to us from Copenhagen. The "modern eyes" with which the figure of Jesus is viewed are of the sort that reject the supernatural in order to find a deeper human meaning in the personality of the founder of Christianity. The writing is temperate in tone, and rather persuasive than aggressive in manner.

The Open Court Publishing Co. have added to their "Religion of Science Library" Bishop Berkeley's "Three Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous." This work, of course, is one of the classics of philosophical literature, but most people know it by name only, and have little idea of its literary charm or of its logical cogency. No one has ever improved upon Berkeley's statement of philosophical idealism, and it remains the best of all books for opening the mind to the fundamental truth of metaphysics.

The publishers of Edgren and Burnet's "French and English Dictionary" take exception to our recent criticism of that work. The passage to which we objected is the following: "The 'par' of French exchange in New York is five francs to the dollar. It fluctuates by eighths of centimes." Quoting this, we condensed it slightly, making it read: "Five francs to the dollar is the par of exchange, which fluctuates from time to time." Admitting the literal inaccuracy of the quotation, we are unable to detect any essential difference between the two forms. The substitution of "which" for "it" makes absolutely no change in the construction of the passage, and the contention that the pronoun refers to "French exchange" alone is quite untenable. The "'par' of French exchange" is the subject of both sentences, for the term "par of exchange" is as inseparable a compound as "man of war." Consequently, both sentences, as they stand in the "Dictionary," are wrong. The first is an inaccuracy, since the "par" in question is 5.18+. The second is an absurdity, since a "par of exchange" cannot fluctuate.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 50 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

BIOGRAPHY.

Felix Reville Brunot, 1820-1898: A Civilian in the War for the Union, President of the First Board of Indian Commissioners. By Charles Lewis Slattery. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 204. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$2.

Sketches of Booksellers of Other Days. By E. Marston. With portraits, 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 182. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2. net.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Men and Letters. By Herbert Paul. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 334. John Lane. \$1.50.

Two Moods of a Man, with Other Papers and Short Stories. By Violet Fane. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 269. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

The Devil's Diary. By Louis M. Elshemus. 12mo, pp. 271. Abbey Press. \$1.

Out of the Pigeon-Holes. By E. S. Goodhue, M.D. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 194. Alma, Michigan: Geo. F. Butler Pub'g Co.

Wood-Pile Recollections. By Charles Louis Olds. Illus., 12mo, pp. 140. Abbey Press. 50 cts.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.
Works of Lord Byron. New, revised, and enlarged edition. Poetry, Vol. IV., edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge, M.A. Illus. in photogravure, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 888. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

POETRY AND VERSE.

The Queen's Chronicler, and Other Poems. By Stephen Gwynn. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 108. John Lane. \$1.35.

One Day and Another: A Lyrical Eclogue. By Madison Cawein. 18mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 108. "Lyric Library." R. G. Badger & Co. \$1.25.

Song-Surf. By Cale Young Rice. 18mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 107. "Lyric Library." R. G. Badger & Co. \$1.25.

Birds Uncaged, and Other Poems. By Burton L. Collins. 12mo, pp. 143. Abbey Press. \$1.

FICTION.

The Manager of the B. & A. By Vaughan Kester. 12mo, pp. 275. "American Novel Series." Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

J. Deviln—Boss: A Romance of American Politics. By Francis Churchill Williams. Illus., 12mo, pp. 520. Lothrop Publishing Co. \$1.50.

Casting of Nets. By Richard Bagot. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 362. John Lane. \$1.50.

The Nineteenth Hole: Being Tales of the Fair Green (Second Series). By Van Tassel Sutphen. With portrait in colors, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 191. "Portrait Collection of Short Stories." Harper & Brothers. \$1.15 net.

The Lord of the Sea: A Romance. By M. P. Shiel. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 474. F. A. Stokes Co. \$1.50.

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The Whirligig. By Mayne Lindsay. Illus., 12mo, pp. 285. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.25.

The Crystal Sceptre: A Story of Adventure. By Philip Verrill Mighels. 12mo, pp. 389. R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.50.

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Blossom Hosts and Insect Guests. By William Hamilton Gibson; edited by Eleanor E. Davis; illus. by the author. 12mo, pp. 197. New York: Newson & Company. 80c. net.

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Archæological Investigations on the Island of La Plata, Ecuador. By George A. Dorsey. Illus., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 150. Chicago: Field Columbian Museum. Paper.

The Oraibi Soyal Ceremony. By George A. Dorsey and H. R. Voth. Illus., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 59. Chicago: Field Columbian Museum. Paper.

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An Aerial Runaway: The Balloon Adventures of Rod and Tod in North and South America. By W. P. and C. P. Chipman. Illus., 12mo, pp. 386. Lothrop Publishing Co. \$1.50.

BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

The Natural Arithmetic. By Isaac O. Winslow, M.A. In 3 books; 12mo. American Book Co. \$1.20 net.

French Daily Life: Common Words and Common Things. Adapted by Walter Rippmann and Walter H. Buell from Dr. R. Kron's "Le Petit Parisien." 18mo, pp. 165. New York: Newson & Company. 75 cts. net.

Newson's First and Second French Books. By S. Alge, Walter Rippmann, and Walter H. Buell. Each illus., 18mo. New York: Newson & Company. Per vol., 50c. net.

German Daily Life: A Reader. By R. Kron, Ph.D. 18mo, pp. 283. New York: Newson & Company. 75 cts. net.

Newson's German Reader. By S. Alge, Walter Rippmann, and Walter H. Buell. Illus., 18mo, pp. 265. New York: Newson & Company. 75 cts. net.

Newson's First German Book. By S. Alge, S. Hamburger, Walter Rippmann, and Walter H. Buell. Illus., 18mo, uncut, pp. 235. New York: Newson & Company. 60c. net.

Elements of Plane Geometry. By Alan Sanders. 12mo, pp. 546. American Book Co. 75 cts. net.

The Guilford Speller. By A. B. Guilford and Aaron Lovell. 12mo, pp. 170. Ginn & Co. 30 cts. net.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Currency and Banking in the Province of Massachusetts Bay. By Andrew McFarland Davis. Part I., Currency. Illus., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 473. Macmillan Co. \$1.75 net.

The Great Mother of the Gods. By Grant Showerman, M.A. Illus., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 100. Madison: Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin. Paper.

Plain Uses of the Blackboard and Slate. By Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts. Sixteenth edition, revised and enlarged; illus., 12mo, pp. 372. Jennings & Pye. \$1.

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